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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT [redacted]

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic; Technological - Machine tools, Five-Year Plan figures

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

DATE PUBLISHED 27 Mar - 23 May 1951

LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1940 - 1951

DATE DIST. 17 Sep 1951

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

REVIEW MACHINE-BUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS DURING FIVE-YEAR PLAN

MUST INCREASE PRODUCTION OF PRESS-FORGING EQUIPMENT -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 20 Apr 51

The postwar Five-Year Plan stipulated that in comparison with the 1940 output, enterprises of the Ministry of Machine-Tool Building USSR should increase the production of metal-cutting machine tools 1.5 times; combination and special machines, 9.5 times; and press-forging equipment, 2.5 times. The machine-tool builders exceeded this assignment. The output of metal-cutting machine tools in 1950 increased 1.6 times in comparison with 1940. Production of machine tools during the last year of the Five-Year Plan increased 158 percent in comparison with 1946.

The number of types of machine tools produced in 1946 increased three times in comparison with the prewar period, but during 1950 alone, it increased 47 percent. The increased power and weight of the machine tools can be seen from the following data: The average power of one machine tool in 1940 was 3.7 kilowatts, and in 1950, 5.5 kilowatts; the average weight of one machine in 1940 was 1.92 tons and in 1950, 2.85 tons.

The production of special and combination machine tools during the Five-Year Plan increased 12 times in comparison with the prewar period, the types (tipazh) of large and heavy machine tools, six times; and precision machines, more than four times. The so-called general-purpose machines have been replaced almost completely by new, modern ones with increased speed, power, and automatization.

The relative proportion of automatics and semiautomatics now amounts to more than 35 percent of total machine-tool production.

The strides made in machine-tool building have freed the country from depending on foreign imports of some machine tools, such as special pipe- and union-processing machines. The quality of these Soviet machines surpasses those of the foreign firms "Stamets" and "Smoley" [probably the Wm. K. Stamets Co of Pittsburgh and C. M. Smillie and Co of Detroit].

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Precision profile-milling machines produced by the Odessa Plant imeni Kirov, and the machine tools produced by the Leningrad Plant imeni Sverdlov designed for use of the "electromechanical method, are superior to those produced by the foreign firms "Pratt and Whitney" and "Cincinnati."

However, in the development and production of gear-processing machines for manufacturing bevel gears, Soviet industry lags behind, despite the fact that some new designs of this type of equipment came out in 1951.

Soviet machine building is not being adequately supplied with the number of types of some machine tools, in particular, of large, heavy machine tools. The level of production achieved for heavy metal-cutting and press-forging equipment is not yet meeting the increased demands of the national economy. For this reason, the first task is to increase the production of this type of equipment.

Although the increase in output of the number of types of cutting and measuring tools has been noteworthy, the requirements of Soviet industry for these types of tools are not being fully satisfied.

The abrasives industry has grown considerably during the postwar Five-Year Plan. Nevertheless, the production of certain types of abrasive tools is still lagging, for example, high-speed grinding wheels, which would permit literally all metalworking processes to be carried on under high-speed conditions. -- A. Kostousov, Minister of Machine-Tool Building USSR

GIVE FIVE-YEAR PLAN FIGURES -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 23 May 51

In 1933, the USSR produced only 58 types and sizes of machine tools; in 1940, over 500 models of various universal and special machine tools; in 1950, the number of models of machine tools produced by Soviet plants exceeded 2,000. In addition, the machine tools produced during the postwar years are exceptional for their higher productivity and ease of servicing and adjusting.

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, the production of more than 1,000 new types of special and combination machine tools was mastered. These machine tools are 10-15 times more productive than the universal types. The production of a large number of new types of press-forging equipment was also organized. By the end of the Five-Year Plan the USSR machine-tool park was more than double that of 1940.

During the postwar 5-year period, 26 automatic transfer machine-tool lines have been built. Automatic transfer machine lines performed ten operations before the war; now, they perform 134 operations.

LIST NUMBER OF MACHINE TOOLS PERFECTED -- Moscow, Pravda, 17 Apr 51

Approximately 250 new types of metal-cutting, general-purpose machine tools, more than 1,000 types of special and combination machine tools, 23 types of automatics and semiautomatics, and 34 types of press-forging automatics, powerful pneumatic molding machines, pressure-casting and centrifugal casting machines were perfected in the USSR during the postwar Five-Year Plan.

PRODUCE 29,000 MACHINE TOOLS DURING FIVE-YEAR PLAN -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 22 Apr 51

The [Ministry of] Local Industry Ukrainian SSR saw a number of new fields of production appear in the republic during the postwar Five-Year Plan. The machine-tool building branch which was created during that period produced approximately 29,000 machine tools, including 50 types of metalworking and woodworking machines.

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MOSCOW PLANTS INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 27 Mar 51

In 1950, for each 1,000 rubles of fixed assets, Moscow plants of the Ministry of Machine-Tool Building produced 27 percent more products than in 1949.

Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 4 Apr 51

During 1950, Moscow plants under the Ministry of Machine-Tool Building produced 46 experimental models of machine tools and six automatic transfer machine lines.

FAILS TO LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 11 Apr 51

The Tbilisi Machine-Tool Building Plant imeni Kirov did little more than called for in the plan to lower its production costs in 1950. The plan called for a 2%.7 percent cut in cost of production, while the plant reduced the cost 22.7 percent.

These are general figures. If they were carefully analyzed, it would be seen that many reserves were not fully utilized. For example, in 1950, the plant did not complete its assignment for reducing the cost of producing the ID63A lathe. Hundreds of rubles were spent in excess for the manufacture of each machine.

One reason for this overexpenditure is that the conversion of this lathe to conveyer production was delayed. [redacted] for description of conversion./7

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COMPLETES FIVE-YEAR PLAN -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 6 Apr 51

The Tbilisi Machine-Tool Building Plant imeni Kirov completed its Five-Year Plan for gross production 111.5 percent on 5 October 1950, and for machine-tool production, 133.6 percent on 5 May 1950. The plant is operating efficiently this year and has been increasing its rate of production each month.

DROP 1,000 HOURS FROM MANUFACTURING TIME OF ONE MACHINE TOOL -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 29 Apr 51

During the years of the Five-Year Plan, machine tools produced at the Yerevan Machine-Tool Building Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy increased five times, labor productivity doubled, the cost of production decreased 4.5 times, and the design and quality of screw-cutting lathes improved. The most significant index is the decrease in labor consumption in the manufacture of machine tools. A machine tool which in 1946 required 1,500 hours for manufacture, needed only 500 hours in 1950.

However, its productive and technical growth notwithstanding, many serious shortcomings which are hindering further developments and technical progress still exist at the plant.

78 MAN-HOURS REPLACE 184 IN MANUFACTURE OF ONE LATHE -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 22 Apr 51

Before the war, 184 man-hours were spent in the manufacture of one lathe at the Lubny Kommunar Machine-Tool Building Plant. At present, only 78 man-hours are required.

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